Supplement to the Herald. We publish a Supplement this morning, with the Saturday's proceedings of the Episcopal Convention, and advertisements. It is for city subscribers

The Butler and Hoyt Correspondence-Po litical History of the last Twenty Years.

The excitement created by the publication of the private correspondence given to the world by Mackenzie, still continues to increase. This is no strange. The conduct and character of men who have figured more or less extensively in the politics of this State and of the Union, have been thus brought before the public, in a manner calculated in a remarkable degree to stimulate curiosity and speculation-partizan malignity, personal vindictiveness, and the innate depravity of human nature, have had fresh materials from which to elaborate abuse, calumny, and irritating remark,philosophic men who look coolly and calmly or men and things around them, have been furnished with new and piquant details over which to laugh or to mourn-whilst the manner of the publication itself, and the conduct of the parties concerned in it, now the subject of investigation by the officers of criminal justice, contribute in no mean degree to give zest to the appetite, with which the public de. yours these disclosures, and to add intensity to the excitement which they have created.

We have gone into this matter in a philosophic, instructive and entertaining manner, correcting wrong impressions, giving correct views of sundry interesting movements, throwing a flood of light, in fact, on the whole matter so far as we have proceeded, and by supplying important facts and accurate historical details, giving to the disjointed and dark revelations in "the pamphlet," some thing like form and intelligibility. Thus the whole movement that resulted in the nomination and election of Marcy as Governor of this State has been made as clear as a pikestaff, to the great edification of the public, and the especial advantage and guidance of all historians who may hereafter undertake to record his life and services-services, we say, for has not Marcy told "Dear Jessee," of his deeds in the last war, giving him to understand, that he is not at all a chip of that kidney described by the clown in the "Hunter's Tale,"-" Not a more cowardly dog in all Bohemia; if you had but looked big, and spit at him, he'd have run!" But in this way we intend to continue our review of the political history of the last twenty years. We have the intimate and thorough acquaintance with the subject which will enable us to do justice to it. For a period of ten or twelve years we mixed and mingled with the leaders of the democratic party. We know them well. We know the machinery of party politics. We know the mode of tactics, public and private, which these leaders adopted. We know the secret springs of action which regulated their conduct. Thus we are enabled to give a faithful and complete history of the movements, before and behind the curtain, which have for nearly a quarter of a century marked the career of the great political organizations in this State. Thus, out of our wicked and sinful connection with corrupt politicians, we have happily been enabled to produce something that will not be wholly valueless to the public and the cause of political morality. We found them out in time. With a respectable philosopher in one of Shakspeare's plays, who happened to get into the society of rogues-" Sworn brothers in filching"but who made a timeous discovery of their character, we can say-" Their villany went against my stomach and therefore I cast it up." It is now a fitting time to make a nice dissection of the men and movements of that day, for the benefit of the present and future generations.

The history of party politics in this State for the

last twenty years, is, indeed, full of interest. We have had a variety of eventful reigns. For several years the Clintonian democracy ruled the State, and developments under that regime, interesting enough, can be made. Then the Van Buren dynasty came in, interrupted for four or five years by the Seward, whig reign, and again resuming its sway, in con sequence of the weakness and folly of its rival. But Van Burenism is now in the last stage of decay. The great, overgrown, pampered, and insolent in fluence that for years fattened and battened so comfortably on the dear democracy, is now a miserable paralytic, tottering on the brink of the grave. Van Surenism has not a leg to stand on. Like Napoleon and the old Manhattan water-works up town, it s fulfilled its destiny. What is to succeed it it is not very easy just now to tell. Political organizations are at this moment in a state of transition. New elements have been evolved. New influences are at work. The whole machinery of politics is undergoing great changes. Doubtless the convention movement will lead to some singular developments in the politics of this State. At all events it is clear that the reign of the old dynasties has been terminated for ever.

One new feature in the signs of the times is too remarkable and too interesting to be overlooked. It is this. Until recently the politicians controlled and ruled the newspaper press. Editors were mere tools in the hands of the political leaders. But a new species of journalism has of late years appeared, and grown up into commanding influence and power. over which the politicians in vam seek to exercise control. It is the independent journalism of the country. Formerly, the politicians drove the press-now the press drives the politicians. It laughs at their threats-it scorns their support or favor. The party presses have lost all influence. They no longer sway public opinion. They are hardly worth the sum Martin Van Buren-"the victim of imposition"loaned to a certain "graceless dog" in New Yorkfive dollars a-piece. A mightier, because a pure and more elevated journalism, has shorn the vile presses of faction, jobbing, and corruption, of their powers of mischief, and is fast driving them from existence. Like the morning sun, whose all-searching beams bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and before whose approach the midnight robber and assassin flee with hasty steps and muttered malediction, the independent newspaper press of this country is now exposing the dark deeds of profligate politicians, and fast expelling from our midst the unprincipled men who have converted the high places of the republic, where honor and patriotism aloneshould ever dwell, into dens of thieves and sinks of infamy. And it is with these views of the duty and dignity of independent journalism, that we mean to review the political history of the last twenty years, subjecting men and measures to a just and impartia examination. So wicked politician and virtuous citizen, look out for something rich, edifying and

THE ANTI-RENT TRIALS .- Our reports, to-day, are very full and interesting. It will be seen that the case of Dr. Boughton, alias Big Thunder, will go to the jury to-morrow afternoon, with a probability that he will escape a verdict of guilty. The trial at Delhi are more extensive and more important than those in Columbia county, from the fact that more are implicated in the crime of murder; and also that the anti-renters on trial there are made of different sort of stuff from the whining Big and Little Thunders at Hudson. Although these trials do not yet strike directly into anti-rentism, the political influence they may have in this State will cause our reports to be read with a great deal of in-

BERMUDA.-We received Bermuda papers to the 19th inst. by the Princess Royal, arrived yesterday The colonial legislature was prorogued on the 18th and seven waterspouts were visible from the island about the same time. It was thought that there had been spouting enough in the legislature before the appearance of the water ones. News from Ber. muda never amounts to more than this.

THEATRICAS.-The prosperity of the theatres since the present season has commenced, is the sub-ject of general remark. It has, indeed, been most extraordinary. Every place of amusement has been crowded. The minor theatres have been doing an excellent business. Niblo's under admirable management has had a wonderfully prosperous season, and still in the full tide of success, will close with a new comedy written for Mrs. Mowatt. The Bowery has been crowded night after night, and its treasury was never in a more flourishing condition So great, indeed, has been the revival in theatrical in this city, that the attention of capitalists begins to be directed to investments in dramatic property.-Moses Y. Beach, the celebrated financier of Fulton street, has, we understand, loaned money to two of the theatres in this city, for the purpose of patronizing and encouraging the drama. This is exceedingly creditable to Moses. He had already given evidence of his intense desire to benefit society by contribu tions to churches and religious societies, with the audable design, we doubt not, of supplying "the stated preaching of the gospel" to this wicked generation. Now he stands forth in the character of patron of the fine arts. Shakspeare and the drama.

But the Park Theatre has experienced a reviva that is beyond precedent. The engagement of the Keans was profitable in the highest degree. And the debut of Miss Delcy was the commencement of another brilliant period in the season. She has made a most extraordinary impression. Her singing, acting, beauty, fascinating manner are the theme of universal remark. She came here with a very exalted reputation, and she has fully realized the anticipations which had been formed of her talents. Miss Delcy appears to-night as "Agatha"

in "Der Freischutz"—one of her best characters.

The last prospect of the Italian opera next winter has disappeared. Valtellini quite convinced from the manner in which the committee of the patrons of the Italian opera, who talked largely enough, but failed in doing anything, have acted, that there was no rational probability of re-establishing it here, has bade us farewell and sailed for Italy. English opera indeed, appears now to be the rage; the appearance of Miss Delcy has created quite a furor for it in this city, and the lovers of music in Philadelphia and Boston, are impatient for her advent amongst them Templeton, now in this city, should at once unite with the operatic troupe at the Park. If he attempt to give "lectures" or concerts on his own hook, he will fail most assuredly. Phillips failed and acknowledged his mistake before he left for Europe People will not go to concerts now. They want the worth of their money. No individual, however talented, can alone sustain himself. The misfortune with many artists who come here, is to fall into the hands of persons who cannot give good advice. Mr. Templeton should beware of committing such a blunder, as to follow the advice of persons whose position in society, judgment and knowledge of this country and the public taste, are not of such a character as to make their suggestions of any value. He should at once unite with Miss Delcy-appear on the stage-and then he is certain of a very successful and profitable career in this country. The idea of first trying concerts, and then in case of failure appearing in opera, is a mistaken

Altogether the prospects of the drama and English opera, were never so promising in this country as at this moment

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The animated and exciting discussions in this convention, on the case of Bishop Onderdonk, have terminated in a manner quite different from the anticipations of many In fact, the Bishop has had a decided triumph. He s regarded as still a Bishop-is to be paid a sa'ary of \$2,500 a year, and a provisional arrangement has been made for the discharge of the duties of the episcopate. We are thus presented with the singular spectacle of an ecclesiastical dignitary receiving a reward of \$2,500 a year, for doing that for which in other circumstances, he would have been mulcted in a heavy fine by a court of justice and a jury of his fellow citizens. We are also furnished with evidence of the superior strength and power of the ' high church" party, over the " low church men, our pious contemporary, Colonel Webb included.

We issue in a supplement to-day, a full report of

VERY LATE FROM HAYTI.-The Wm. Nelson Capt. Scott, arrived yesterday from Port au Prince whence she sailed on the 14th inst. We have received by her our regular files of the Feuille du

On the 5th inst. a Haytien man of war captured two of the Dominican schooners of war off the east end of the island.

By letters from Jamaica that had been received a Port au Prince, it was ascertained that Riviere Herard the hero of Praslin had left there for Santa Martha in New Granada, where he proposed set tling, as the Granadian Government had their attention directed toward him. No fears were entertained in Hayti of his making another sortie similar to that he made from Jamaica.

News FROM TEXAS.—Our last advices from this newState inform us that everything is now ready for her final admission into this Union. The Constitu tion is complete an abstract-of which we have given, and the day for its ratification by the people has been set apart. Candidates for the office of Governor are selected and by the first of January 1846. Texas will be a State, with her Senators and Representatives in Congress. On the outside will be found the intelligence that came vesterday.

THE SECOND MORMON CRUSADE .- According to he latest intelligence, the efforts to exterminate the Mormons continued in Illinois with unabated ferocity. We give the latest particulars in another coumn, and although they appear rather wild and con tradictory, they are yet sufficient to show that the feeling against the Mormons is almost inappeasible This western evil, however, will probably work out its own salvation.

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANTS will meet this even ng; and, also, the "Board of Supervisors." The tedious case of Dr. Reese will be continued in the

Foreign News -The steamship Cambria, if sh is in her usual luck, will arrive at Boston next Wed nesday, with two weeks later news from Europe.

MARYLAND ELECTION .- The election in this State or members to Congress, will take place next Wednesday. The whig majority, last year, was 3,308.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—There

was no quorum in Albany on Saturday; the court meets again to-day. MAILS FOR EUROPE.-The Britannia leaves Bos

on, next Wednesday, for Liverpool. We understand that she takes out no negro passengers.

THE MONSTER STEAMER left Liverpool on Satur day, on her second voyage over the ocean.

New MANUFACTORIES.-There are erecting in S NEW MANUFACTORIES.—I here are erecting in St.
Louis, a sugar refinery, on the northwest corner of
Lewis and O'Fallon streets, Wm. H. Belcher, proprietor.
The main building fronts 100 feet on Lewis street, runs
back 80 feet on O'Fallon; has a basement under the
whole, and it is to be six stories high, exclusive of the

whole, and it is to be six stories and it is to be six stories and it is to be six stories and and an in, and an in, between Wash and Carr sts, by Henry Ames & Co. This building is 45 feet front on Main, by 140 back, three stories high, exclusive of a basement under the whole.—
This will be the most extensive building in the city, of that description.

THE WEATHER.—It has rained every day up to yesterday evening, since our notice of the 19th inst. indeed, there have been only a couple of days without rain since the 1st instant. To-day appearances are more favorable. It is remarkable that at New York up to the 19th instant. favorable. It is remarkable that at New York up to the lifeth instant, people were congratulating themselves on the fine autumnal weather. We hope it is now coming this way. The first frosts have been more severe in the Northern States than in Canada. To-day the thermometer is at 30.—Quebec Gazette, 22nd instant.

Der Freyschutz," with all the original music. Miss Delcy, having recovered from her indisposition, takes he part of Agatha; Mr. Gardner that of Rudolf, and Mr Brough performs Caspar. To speak of the splendid usic of this opera, and its romantic plot, would be to tell a thrice told tale. It is one of the most magnificen pieces that has ever been sung, and with the present peratic troupe, cannot fail to be attractive.

Rowers Turarre -The eminent performers, Messre-Coney and Blanchard, commence to-night in the drama of the "Highland Drover." This is a piece admirably calculated to show their peculiar style of scting, also the wonderful sagacity of their dogs, who have, in times gone by, been favorites of a New York public. The play " Ugolino," and the spectacle of the "Black Rangers," nake up the evening's amusement.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The Vocal Concerts and Burlesque Operas of the troupe, that are now performing here, appear to be the rage, from the large audiences that they nightly attract. To-night they give a concert compriing all the most popular melodies, and close with the

Opera of Buy-I-Dare. Ninio's Garden. -- Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Crisp perform

o night in the "Stranger," a play admirably calculated to show the excellence to which they have arrived in the dramatic art. They are ably supported by the stock company, and, we doubt not, will have a splendid house. PALMO'S OPERA House. -- In consequence of many requests, the Etheopians prolong their concerts for a few aights. The admirable style of their performances is the theme of all who have witnessed them. They have an

entire new programme this evening, comprising many favorite airs. Bowery Cincus. -Elisler, the famous French perform

or, takes his benefit this evening.

E. S. Connor is performing at Pittsburg.

The Keans open to-night at Baltimore; they have sent on for Mr. Dyott to support them. The Orphean Family are giving concerts at Cleave-land, Ohio.

Sporting Intelligence. PEDESTRIANISM .- The footrace of two miles, for \$1100 between Jackson, the American Deer, and Wm. Barlow comes off to-day at three o'clock on the Beacon course, Hoboken. This is to be succeeded by a trotting match between John Anderson and Lady Washington. For some days past the betting on the footrace has been most lively; the latest was 6 to 5 on Jackson, 7 to 5 taken freely.

freely.

CHICKET —An interesting single wicket match for a pair of Batts is to come off on the ground of the N. York Club, near the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on Wednesday, between Mr. H. Wilson, of the Brooklyn Star Club, and Mr. A. Barrett. Some beautiful play is anticipated.

Mr. A. Barrett. Some beautiful play is anticipated.

Handsome Race Plate.—Peyton R. Johnson, Esq., proprietor of the Canton Course, has caused to be manufactured in Baltimore, a beautiful set of silver plate, consisting of a magnificent Pitcher and Sugar Dish, each resting upon a silver waiter. The price of the Pitcher and Waiter was \$180—that of the Sugar Dish, which is chased to correspond with the Pitcher and Waiter, \$97,50—making in all \$277,50. They are intended to be run for, free of entrance, at the ensuing October races. City Intelligence.

making in all \$277,50. They are intended to be run for, free or entrance, at the ensuing October races.

City Intelligence.

The Approaching Radical Convention.—In a few days from this, will be commenced, at Clinton Hall, under the auspices of the venerable Robert Owen, one of the most extraordinary conventions that ever met in this city—one which will eclipse all that have gone before it, in point of singularity, startling propositions, and radical tendencies. It will aim at no less than a complete destruction of the present system of society, and upon its ruins a building of the new social fabric, which, in the eyes of the new philosophers, is a temple whose gates are of pure gold, and whose inner walks are more beautiful than ever before the fruitful mind of man imagined. These philosophers address themselves to all classes of society; to the rich and to the poor alike The rich are told that the new world will open to them greater advantages for mental, moral, and intellectual happinesss and enjoyment; while, at the same time, the beauties of a home, and all the attendants upon a home, shall bloom around them, rendered far more beautiful by the new light that shines upon them. The poor are told that in the new world their poverty, physical cares, and and degradation shall cease to trouble them; and that, under the full blaze of the new social sun, they shall warm into happiness, wealth and peace. And all the high, low, rich, poor, young and old, are addressed by these philosophers, sometimes in the rough guise of mathematical calculations and statistical tables, and sometimes in the houled words of eloquence, painting all the beauties of a Paridise blooming around them. All crime, all poverty, all misery, all care, say these philosophers, will cease with the introduction of our new system. The light of science will, for the first time, dawn upon the world, and lead all into the paths of learning, virtue and happiness. Well, truly, these are comfortable assertions. A reasonable prospect of a millennium is one

posed of philosophers, sarans, and singular people from all parts of the country. All the miseries of life will be taken up, discussed, and disposed of. all partalof the country. All the miseries of life will be taken up, discussed, and disposed of.

The Robbert of Mr. Rowley, we made one or two misstatements, owing to the hurry with which it was necessary to get up the report. It seems that the money was in Mr. Rowley's value, which he gave to the baggage master, and received a check, as is usual. When he awoke, his values was gone, while he still retained the check. His pocket book, containing many valuable papers, was also taken from his pocket. He has commenced a suit against the steamboat company for the recovery of the money.

Humsug.—Some of the Sunday papers have attempted to furnish food for the gossips, and old maids of both sexes, by the publication of a story of a china merchant who wished to go to Albany, but was too late for the boat, and returning home, found a young gentleman at his house in a "peculiarly perplexing predicament." Such stories are occasionally got up by some brainless paragraph writer, whose last idea has been exhausted, and who revives this old story for the purpose of "filling up."

up."

Rus Ashore.—The steamer Koskiusko, of Hartford,
left there on Saturday afternoon with a large number of
passengers. About 6 o'clock yes'erday morning, when
near Jackson Ferry, she ran ashore and very much
frightened the passengers, particularly the ladies. But
little damage was done.

ANOTHER. - Our worthy friend Bishop Hughes, seems to have many "little responsibilities," as well as grave charges literally "laid at his door." Yesterday morning a fine little girl, with a noble head, was found on the venerable Bishop's steps, carefully wrapped in a cloth, and lain in a basket. This is the third case of the kind which has occurred within a few months past.

CORONER'S OFFICE. Sept. 28.—SUDDEN DEATH.—The COFORER SOFFICE. Sept. 28.—SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was called this afternoon to hold an inquest at No. 50 Leonard street, on the body of a female named Lucy Morgan, a, native of Gloucester, Mass, aged about 23 years, who died suddenly about 10 o'clock this morning from congestion of the heart, produced by effusion of water on the chest. Verdict accordingly.

Police Intelligence.

Sept. 28—Robbing a Fassenger.—Mr. Lucien Laney, of this city, while on his passage on board the steamboat Columbia, from Albany, last evening, was robbed of \$50 in bank bills, and a promissory note for \$200. Agreeable to the statement of Mr. Laney, it appears that he retired to a state reom, and locked the doors. Notwithstanding this precaution, the state room was entered and the property was stolen. It is supposed that the thief, with the aid of forceps, succeeding in turning the key.

More Property Recovered.—Several hundred dollars worth of property, stolen from the store of Tiffany, Young & Ellis, of Nos. 159 and 160 Broadway, has been recovered since Saturday morning last.

Arrested on Suspicion.—An individual corresponding with the description given of the robber of Mr. Rowley, on board the steamer Massachusetts, was arrested this afternoon, on suspicion of being the offender; but on being taken before Mr. Rowley, the latter was unable to identify him. He was therefore discharged.

Arrest of Escaped Convicts.—Two escaped convicts

Arrest of Escaped Convicts.—Two escaped convicts from the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, named Frank McGlaughan and Joseph Warren, were last evening arrested, and sent back to their old quarters.

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Violent Assault.—A man named David Cummings, was arrested and detained to answer, for a violent assault and battery on William King, who was so seriously injured that he is not expected to surviue.

Attempt to Pass Counterfrit Money.—Threet men who gave their names as Samuel Johnson, Andrew Moore, and M. Voke, were arrested last evening for having attempted to pass counterfeit money, to Mr. Strell, of No. 212 Grand street, after being informed that it was bad by Mr. Peter Ansten, corner of the Bowery and Hester street, to whom they had previously endeavored to pass it.

Burning Gunpowder.—Joseph F. Chancy last evening endeavored to amuse himself by burning gunpowder in the streets, for which offence he was taken to the Tombs and committed to answer.

Skameful Proceeding.—Two individuals who gave their names as William Mackay and John Bennier, last evening forcibly entered the dwelling of Mr. Edward Ferigo. No. 173 Elizabeth street, and conducted themselves in the most diagraceful manner towards the members of the lamily. They were subsequently arrested and held to answer.

Health of New Orleans.—So far as we can learn, the city continues remarkably healthy. We hear of no yellow fever in the Hospitals or in ordinary practice. It is now the latter part of September, and there geems not to be the slightest prospect of an epidemic.—

N. O. Tropic, Sept. 20.

The Socialists of the city had a very crowded meeting last night at their Hall in Franklin square, to hear their founder and master-spirit Robert Owen, explain the fundamental doctrines of Socialism, also the objects that were to be attained and the principles to be discussed at the coming World's Convention, which he has been mainly instrumental in originating. The room was crowded at an early hour, and at a little after seven, Mr. Owen entered in company with some others. He was accompanied to the desk by quite a handsome young lady. There were quite a number of females among the audience, and they all appeared to be very attentive to what was said.

Mr. Owen commenced by saying that the civilized

which were commenced by saying that the civilized world, so called, was divided into artificial sects and classes, which were the means of creating and perpetuating disunion, anger, ill-will, &c.; these difficulties have deranged the faculties, and instead of promoting a cordial union among men, which is the one thing requisite, they have trained up a spirit of proposition. The question is, what causes all this, when it is acknowledged that the prevailing wish of all is to obtain knowledge, truth, and all that is beneficial. Singular as I may seem, this state has arisen, and is continued from the excess of goodness in humanity. Man is so constituted as always to possess a desire to think and act rightly and be happy. This feeling is always at its bettom at the happy. This feeling is always at its bettom at the happy. This feeling is always at its bettom at the happy. This feeling is always at its bettom at the happy. This feeling is always at its bettom at the happy. This feeling is always at its bettom at the happy. This feeling is always at its bettom at the happy. This feeling is always at its bettom at the happy. This feeling is always at its bettom at the happy. This feeling is always at its bettom at the happy. The feeling is always at its bettom at the happy is a supposed to the happy is a supposed to the happy is the happy is a supposed to t

were passing in. By far the greater proportion of the congregation consisted of ladies dressed in the very pink of fishion.

At 71 o'clock, Dr. Bush commenced the service of the evening by reading a hymn from the 3rd Selection "Glory, &c.," which was chaunted by the congregation, acknowledges of the organ. After which he offered up a prayer invoking the blessings of heaven and for the regeneration and happiness of his flock. The congregation then sung the 208th Selection. He then commenced his discourse by alluding to the doctrine of Swedenborg, by which it became a question—did the Scripture recognise a race of beings spiritual and above man? They ought not reject it, nor ought a mere prejudice against Swedenborg induce them to reject it. This is the case in relation to the doctrine of the resurrection. This was confirmed by the Saviour, as he said he had touched such bodies and there was no proof of delusion upon it. It is well known that the term angel implies a messenger, and man, while discharging that service, was as much an angel as the angel itself. If a man be an angel on earth, his spirit is an angel in Heaven—There is nothing inconsistent in the idea that those we call angels are human spirits in an uncreated state. The spirits of evil were legions of fallen spirits under the influence of the devil. All the angels resolve them-servives, as they saw in certain passages in the Scripture in the Scripture was perfectly explicit on this subject, and their existence was not to be doubted. There were several instances to be found in the Scripture in relation to Socion and Gemorrah, showing the existence of the failen angels, and or pride tad originally caused the fall of the angels, and of pride tad originally caused the fall of the angels, and of pride tad originally caused the fall of the angels, and of pride tad originally caused the fall of the angels, and This was to be found both in the old and new Test amount. In connexion with this he coold instance the many passages to be found in the Scriptures in telation to 'Soson and Gomorrah, showing that angels were men. The *in of pride bad originally caused the fall of the angels, and this ought to warm the Christian community against pride; but it also referred to fornication and the other sins which the Christian world were guilty of. The Old Testament had made allusion to the sons of God who nad been seduced by the daughters of men, and having sinned produced a race of giants that eventually brought on, by their transgressions, the deluge. This was parallel to the Sodomites, who went after strange fesh, in seeking the daughters of men. It meant the crime of fornication. As these Sodomites went abroad in search of lust in the words of the Apostle:—"Angels, not preserving the government of themselves, (not being able to restrain their passions.) Such of those angels as had trangressed were condemned, as the words of the Gospel declared in the original Greek, "Tarramassas," send them down to Tartarus. He went on to say that he contended that according to numerous passages in the Scriptures, that angels were not a different race from men. To be sure, the fall of man, it was contended, was brought about by the temptation of evil spirits, which showed the existence of evil spirits long before the fall of man. He contended that the evil spirits long before the fall of man. He contended that the evil spirits long before the fall of man. He contended that the evil spirits long before the fall of man, it was contended, was brought about by the temptation of evil spirits, which showed the existence of evil spirits long before the fall of man. He contended that the evil spirits long before the fall of man is material. The objects which Swedenborg affirms he saw in the other world, he (Dr. B.) could not undertake to say he had seen; but, the doctrine he had laid down was forcible and worthy of consideration by the reflecting C

Religious Intelligence.

The consecration of the new Hebrew Synagogue, on the corner of Lloyd and Salsbury streets, Baltimore, took place on Friday Inst. Among those present on the occasion, were the Rev. Mr. Healey, of the Baptist church; the Rev. Geo. D. Furviance, of the Presbyterian church; the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, of the Methodist church; the Rev. Mr. Shrigley, of the Universalist church; the Flow. J. P. Kennedy, and other distinguished citizens. Previous to the commencement of the ceremonies, the Rev. Mr. Rice, Grand Rabbi of the United States; the Rev. Mr. Ansell, resident Reader for the church; the Rev'd Mr. Leese, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Mr. Isaacs, of New York, and the Board of Trustees of the church, arrayed themselves in white satin scarfs. The latter gentlemen took part in the services on the occasion.

On Sunday afternoon, the corner stone of a Catholic church was laid at Frankford, by Bishop Kendrick, with appropriate services.

The Rev. Mr. Spear has resigned his rectorate of one of the Episcopal churches, and become one of the editors of the Episcopal churches, and become one of the American Colonization Society for the State of Kentucky, is now in Louisville, to prosecute the business of ins sgency. His object, as we understand from him, is to raise \$5000 in Kentucky, for the purchase of a tract of land forty miles square, of the natives on the western coast of Africa, within the bounds of Liberia, through the sgency of the American Colonization Society. The tract is to be for the sole use of Kentucky, in turnishing a home for her free negroes, and those slaves who may be setfree tog to t Liberia. The purchase is to bear the mane of Kentucky. Religious Intelligence.

FROSTAND BUCK WHEAT IN WARREN COUNTY .-Frostand buckwheat in Warren County.—Our neighborhood was visited by a white frost yesterday morning. Fortunately a considerable part of the unnually large buckwheat crop of our county is cut, and much of what remains standing is so far advanced as to be out of danger of injury from the elements. Our mention of a large crop, means that hat uncommonly large quantity of grain was sown, and that the yield will be generally heavy.—Belvidere, (Warren County, N. J.) Abuilo.

be leaders in the murder of Col. Davenport, Rock Island, Illinois, were arrested last Saturday evening, at Sandasky City, by the Sheiiff of the county where the murder was committed. A gold guard chain was found on one of them, and identified as the one worn by the murdered man.—Cleveland Plain Desier.

Affairs in Texas-The New Constituti

[From New Orleans Papers, Sept. 20.]
The Texas Register of the 28th ult., published at Washington, says that the cutton crops in that region are doing well.
General Taylor had act.

ing well.

General Taylor had asked permission of President Jones to incorporate the Texan force under Capt. Hays with his command.

Alfred Polk, a relative of the President of the United States, was recently elected Chief Justice of the county of San Augustine.

The Texan papers have given to the public, for the first time, the secret treaty between Santa Anna and

The Texan papers have given to the public, for the time, the secret treaty between Santa Anna and Texas, by which the former obtained his release when a prisoner. The Galveston News says it was found among the papers of Gen. Austin. Originally the treaty was inclosed in a letter written by Santa Anna to Gen. Jackson, then President of the United States, and the whole accompanied by another letter, written by Gen. Austin, at Santa Anna's request, to the same distinguished man, soliciting his mediation and influence for the settlement of difficulties between Mexico and Texas. Gen. Austin's letter explains fully the grounds upon which Santa Anna obtained his release—all of them having reference to the solemn pledges made by the latter to use all his exertions to obtain the acknowledgment of Texan independence to the Rio Grande. The Mexican Government never sanctioned this treaty, although they regained their

dence to the Rio Grande. The Mexican Government never sanctioned this treaty, although they regained their army by it.

In the event of the adoption of the Constitution by the people, an election for Governor and Lieut. Governor will be held on the 3d Monday of December. The vote on the new Constitution and on Annexation to be taken vise vec. The vote on the latter is to take place on the 13th of October.

The Galveston Civilian has the following, furnished by a gentleman who has travelled in Mexico over the route he describes: The Atlantic and Pacific may be connected by the waters of the Rio Guassecualco and the Bay of Tshuantepec, on the Pacific. This river runs into the Gulf between Vera Cruz and the mouth of the Tobasco river; it is now navigated with bungos of several tons burthen from a point only fourteen leagues distant from the waters of the Bay of Tshuantepec to the mouth on the Gulf of Mexico. The people convey hides and indigo with such articles of traffic as they have, from the neighborhood of Tshuantepec, Zanatipec, and other towns adjacent, and the trip is made down in less than two days; they then return with their boats. From the Bay or the Pacific, to the river Guassecualco is nearly a dead level. General Taylor has despatched Major Fauntiero;, of the U.S. Dragoons to Austin, for the purpose of procuping 100 more Texan rifemen, which number, with thosenow in the camp, will make 300 of that description of force under Gen. Taylor's command.

Colonel Harney, now at Fort Ouachita, is ordered to occupy the town of Austin, with the three companies of dragoons under his command.

The following is an extract of a letter dated San Antenio, August 19.

"We have been visited during the last few days by

"We have been visited during the last few days by nio, August 19.

"We have been visited during the last few days by about 130 Camanches, among whom are the chiefs Santa Anna and Buffalo Hunt. A small party of traders near town were captured by them, and one of the traders killed and robbed of his money. The Mexican traders have been released by the Indians, but the latter held on to the money, &c. taken from the traders." We also learn from the same source, that on account of the numerous bands of marauding Indians traversing the country between San Antonio and the Rio Grande, the trade at San Antonio of late has been rather dull. The people on the frontier at San Antonio and other places in that region, are much displeased at the position taken by the U. S. troops at Corpus Christi, for without a force at San Antonia of several hundred men, the whole country is left exposed to Indians and Mexicans from the upper Rio Grande.

Two candidates were already named for the office of Governor, General Rusk, who was the President of the Convention for forming the Constitution, and General James Pinckney Henderson.

On the subject of the circular issued by our Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, intended to prevent the shipment of debenture goods to Texas from the United States, with the intention of returning the same, free of duty, after annexation shall have been completed, the National Register says:—

"Importations from Europe, into Texas from the United Within the score of the circular situated to: for it is

States, with the intention of returning the same, free of duty, after annexation shall have been completed, the National Register says:—

'Importations from Europe, into Texas direct, cannot fall within the scope of the circular alluded to; for it is not to be presumed that the government of the United States would deny the right of the merchant to make such direct importations, and thus deprive Texas of her lawful revenues; nor is it to be presumed that they would, after annexation, by retroactive law, prohibit the introduction of the property of the Texian merchant into any of their ports. As well might they undertake to confine the locomotion of the Texian citizen within the present limits of the Republic.

It is stated by the Arkansas Intelligencer, published at Van Buren, of the 6th instant, that numbers of persons had passed through that place on their way to and from Texas, who had been and were going to see the country and select homes for themselves there. A party of gentlemen, residents of Van Buren, had also started with the intention of travelling over the greater part of the (about to be) new State, with the view of selecting suitable locations to settle on.

[From New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 20.]

[From New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 20.] From New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 20.)
The company of the U. S. troops which was remanded to Baten Rouge, for the protection of the arsenal, has received renewed orders from head-quarters for Texas. It is expected that a company of the 5th Regiment will arrive soon and be stationed at Baton Rouge in place of

arrive soon and be stationed at Daton Rouge in place of the former.

We learn from our private correspondence that the steam frigate Mississippi sailed from Pensacola on the the 16th instant, bound, it is supposed for Aransus Bay. The whole squadron is now in the Gulf, save the frigate Potomac. A strong force is at work upon her, and it is confidently believed that she will soon be prepared for sea and sait for Norfolk. sea and sail for Norfolk.

[From Washington Union, Sept. 26.]

Despatches as late as the 14th instant have been received from General Taylor, but they contain no important information. Arista had been at Mier, but not accompanied with a military force; nor was there any indication of the concentration of a Mexican force on the

Rio Grande.

(From Galveston Civilian, Sept. 6.)

The Texian revenue schooner Alert, Capt. Sympton, arrived this morning, from Corpus Christi, which place she left on Friday evening.

Another company of sixty Mexican traders was in when the Alert left. They seemed very friendly and confiding in the good intentions of the troops towards them. They report that no important addition has been made to the military force upon the Mexican frontier The Mexicans are withent money or supplies, and desertion takes place as fast as impressments. Gen Arista, it is said, contemplates no movement against Texas, and would not undertake one, if ordered with the means now or likely to be under his command. The best accounts place the regular force at Matamorns, at less than one thousand men. From others, however, it would one thousand men. From others, however, it would seem to be larger. A Mexican who came into Corpus Christi, informed a merchant there that 2,500 men had been marching from Tampico for Matamoras—that 400 men had died on the way, and three hundred were still sick. Whether the remainder had reached Matamoras our informant did not seem to understand. *everal deserters, Mexicans, came into Corpus, Christi with the Mexican traders.

No Indians have been discovered of late in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi.

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The American troops enjoyed remarkable fine health—but sixteen we understand, being on the sick list.

The fort and buildings of Cel. Kinney have been purchased for the use of the United States, and are now occupied, we believe, by the General and staff.

Capt. Bell's company of Texan Rangers number about fifty men, and is said to be better organised and provided for than ever. From their knowledge of the country, and of Mexican and Indian warfare, they are regarded as a useful and necessary adjunct to the forces under Gen. Taylor.

A letter from Corpus Chrsti, dated August 30, says:—A Mexican just from the Rio Grande, reports that the whole extent of country between Laredo and Matamoras, on the east side of the river, is full of commissioned parties, sent out in consequence of the increase of trade, to intercept and cut off all parties passing to and from this place.

This Constitution of Texas.—We glanced at some of the peculiarities of the new constitution of Texas, yesterday; to-day we must conclude the subject by mentioning a few other provisions.

It provides that the ordinance passed by the Convention on the 4th day of July last, assenting to the overtures for the Annexation of Texas to the United States, shall be attached to the Constitution, and form a part of the same. This must be continually borne in mind, as the creation of new States is therein provided for.

The city of Austin is assigned as the seat of government until 1850, after which it is to be located by the people, by a vote to be taken in March, in a mode pointed out.

The Supreme Court has executative.

ed out.

The Supreme Court has appellative jurisdiction only; the district courts have jurisdiction both in law and equity; and in all cases in equity, either purty may claim a trial by jury.

The pardoning power is vested in the Executive, except in cases of treason and impeachment. The Governor bases of treason and impeachment.

the district courts have jurisdiction doth in saw and equity; and in all cases in equity, either party may claim a trial by jury.

The pardoning power is vested in the Executive, except in cases of tresson and impeachment. The Gover nor possesses the veto power, qualified, however, as in the United States Constitution.

In no case can the Legislature authorise the issue of treasury warrants or treasury notes, or paper of any description, to circulate as money.

The Legislature has power to protect by law, from forced sale, a certain portion of the property of all heads of families. The homestead of a family not to exceed two hundred acres of land, (not included in a town or city,) or any town or city lot or lots, in value not to exceed \$2000, shall not be subject to forced sale for any debts hereafter contracted; nor shall the owner, if a married man, be at liberty to alienate the same, unless by the consent of the wife, in such manner as the Legislature may hereafter point out.

Taxation is to be uniform throughout the State; the Legislature may pass an income tax, and it may exempt from taxation \$250 worth of the household furniture or other property belonging to each family in the State.

The Legislature cannot contract debts to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$100,000, except in case of war, to repel invasions, or suppress insurrections; and in no case shall any amount be borrowed, except by a vote of two thirds of both Houses of the Legislature.

In conclusion, we copy entire the provisions of the proposed Constitution in regard to slaves.

Sac. 1.—The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation, a full equivalent in money, for the emancipation, a full equivalent in money, for the emancipation, a full equivalent in money, for the eman grants to this State, from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of this State : Previded, that such slaves hall he same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State : Previded, that such slave

have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

Szc. 3. Any person who shall maliciously dismember, or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted, in case the like offence had been committed upon a free white person, and upon like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slaves.

Important from Illinois—Civil War— Troubles of the Mormons—Their Extermi-nation—Continued Excitement—Flight of some of the People.

From St. Louis Republican, Sept. 20.]

Wansaw, Sept. 18.—The civil war now raging here has assumed a violence of character and feeling, of which those who have not witnessed its manifestation, or heard the expression of the parties, can form noe just estimate. I do not believe it could pessibly be much more violent or unrelenting. The anti-Mormous are firmly convinced that they and the Mormons cann of live in the same community; that one or the other must go, and by a process of reasoning, if it may be culled reasoning, upon their real or supposed wrongs, they have justified to their own minds the right to inflict as a violence which will drive the Mormons away. Und's rheir present impressions they would feel themselves justified in taking life, if such a contingency, in their vie w, was necessary to the attainment of the end desired—t is driving of the Mormons out of the county. There as emplayer, if their language may be taken as indicating their real thoughts, who would have no compus ctions in killing a Mormon, especially if engaged in a fight of fray. Nor can it be said that these leelings, the is deadly hate of the Mormons, is confined to a few.

This morning, I went out to the theatre of the difficulties, Green Plains, or to Col. Williams' the head quarters of the Anti-Mormons. About four miles of it passed the ruins of some four or five buildings, the residences of Mormons, which had been burned down on it eday pravious. They were still blazing and smoking. 19, the houses of the Morrons were small for young the fourth of the ruin and devastation around them.

A mile or so further on, I witnessed the "process of destroying the houses. The anti-Mormous area the process of destroying the houses. The anti-Mormous area the side nearly considered the ruins of heart of the ruins and devastation around the on.

A mile or so further on, I witnessed the "process of destroying the houses. The anti-Mormous area the side and on to destroy any moveable property, or any of the grain or crops. In this they are care tul

wienity. In many cases, the loss has not been great but in deprivation imposed on the unhappy residents, it has been heavy.

From the seene of burning at Stringtown, I went to Col. Williams', the head quarters of the anti-Mormon party. We met a number of armed men at various houses which we passed on the way, and at Celonel Williams' there were a number, but the larger portion of the anti-party engaged in this business, were out on scouts, as they call those parties sent out to burn down the buildings. Col. Williams, Col. McGauley, and several others, whom I met and conversed with, are old men, and for many years have been citizens of the county. They are respectable men, and some of them, have filled high official stations, but in their opposition to the Mormons they are irrevokably fixed. Those with them were determined looking men. I regretted to netice among the number, several youths and two small boys. All breathe but one spirit—that is, that one party or the other must leave, and any means are justifiable to drive the Mormons away.

About eleven o'clock, a couple of gentlemen drove up, in great haste, and announced that Mr. Backenstes, the sheriff of the county, was in the prairie near the camp, with five hundred armed men. Instantly there was a call to atms. Those who had horses were despatched to call in the scouting parties, whilst a small company on foot were marched through the woods to the prairie. An engagement seemed to be inevitable, and I expected to see a little bit of a fight. I soon reached the prairie, and got in a position to have a near and good view of the conflict. As I belonged to another parish, and was not in any way identified with the parties, i felt no uneasiness and want on a position to have a near and good view of the conflict. As I belonged to another parish, and was not in any way identified with the parties, it felt no uneasiness and want on a position to have a near and good view of the conflict. As I belonged to another parish, and was not in any way identified with the pa

ing from the north-west, on the road to Nauvoo. His men were well mounted, and, backed by sufficient courage, ought to have done efficient service. He was marching in the open praire, in the direction of the burning buildings on Bear Creek. Information of the approach of Backenstos had been sent to the scouts engaged in ficing these buildings, and they had to return by, a road crossing the Nauvooroad strightangles. The scouts and a number of others from Col. Williams', soon appeared on a hill, each having the other in full view, separated a hundred yards or more. Now for the roar of the guss, and the elash of steel, the deadly conflict, the struggle, the groan, and all that makes up the excitement and norrors of war! The horses are at the top of their speed, each party keeping on their way. Alas! for my high expectations! The Anties held on for the camp, urging their horses by every possible means. Backenatos follows after, and if there was not a fight, it was at least an exciting race. Some of the Anties took to the corn fields, while the horsemen followed the road they were on, through a lane—same returning to camp, and seine taking the nearest route home, or to thick woods. Backenstos' while the horsemen followed the road they were on, through a lane—same returning to camp, and seine taking the nearest route home, or to thick woods. Backenstos' while the present of the Anties took to the corn fields of the road. I did not see or hear a gun fired hut one man—a Mr. Lindsey, of the Anti party—and his horse, were wounded by a discharge of buckshot, but not seriously. Backenstos wondered his men, and returned to the road on which he had been marching, and turned in the direction of Nauvoo, to Golden's Foist, where he is encamped to sight, about 14 miles from this place, and the same distance from the encampment of the Anties. Backenstos went, on Tuesday night, from Nauvoo to Carthage, with about 500 armed men, and removed his family from the latter to the former place. His posse of 200 were a portion of the 500.

houses to be burned down in brond day, and in their own sight, and will not fight to protect them, cannot possess a particle of courage.

In the evening, I returned to Col. Williams' camp, where I found many of the heroes of the day's conflict. It was amusing to listen to the accounts, apologies, and various versions given of the affair. No two agreed in all particulars, and not one run from any fear of the consequences to himself. I reached Warsaw about dark. The Twelve Elders, or principal men of the Mormons, have addressed a proposition to the anties, which was received this evening, and which, I trust, may put a final end to this war. The Twelve propose that they will leave Nauvoo, and the county, next spring, provided hostilities are suspended, and the vexatious suits which they charge the anties to have instituted against them, are withdrawn, and they are allowed peaceably to dispose of their property, and prepare for their removal—They have appointed a committee of five, to correspond with a committee of an equal number on the part of the old settlers. This proposition is well received by many of the citizens of Warsaw, and if they do not reject it because of the language in which it is addressed to them, (they thinking it disrespectful) it will most likely lead to a settlement, and to the removal of the Mormons from among them. It is very desirable that this should be the result.

Mr. Backenstoa, the Sheriff of Hancock county, who has distinguished himself as the leader of the Mormons

among them. It is very desirable that this should be the result

Mr. Backenstos, the Sheriff of Hancock county, who has distinguished himself as the leader of the Mormons in the late civil war in Illinois, has issued a second proclamation, in which he gives the following account of the manner in which Mr. Worrell came to his death;

"After parting with the gentleman who escorted me (from Warsaw). I travelled about a mile and a half, when if discovered an armed body of some twenty men on the Warsaw and Carthage road, two or three miles eastward of mo, and going towards Warsaw. I watched them, and on discovering that four men, mounted, lett the main body, apparently to strike a point in advance of me, with all the speed of their horses, I put the whip to my horse. As I was travelling in a buggy, they taking a near cut, evidently gained on me. The chase lasted for two miles, when I overtook three men with teams. I informed them that armed men were pursuing me to take my life. I summoned them as a posse to aid me in resisting them. I dismounted and took a position in the road, with pistol in hand. I commanded the mobbers to stop, when one of them held his musket in a shooting attitude, whereupon one of my posse fired, and, it is believed, took effect on one of the lawless banditti. We remained and stood our ground, prepared for the worst, for about ten minutes. The mobbers, retreating some little distance, made no further assault. I then made my way for the city of Neuvoo, where I sm at this time."

[From the St. Louis Era, Sept. 20.]

city of Nauvoo, where I am at this time."

[From the St. Louis Era, Sept. 20.]

Various and contradictory are the statements now adoat concerning recent disturbances between the Mormons and the old citizens of Hancock county, Illinois. On Wednesday we received an account of one man's being killed; yesterday of another having been wounded in a skirmish. Some accounts state that there have been 300 houses burnt; others say 150, and others again set the number down at 20, 50 and 100. About as much reliance should be placed in the statement of the other acts and depretations as can be given to the destruction of houses. It is plan, from the different accounts in this particular point, that there is not much truth, at least, in regard to the number burnt; just so, in our opinion, the balance of the rumors pertaining to blood-shed, civil war, Mormon exterpation, transcendant and universal excitement should be received.

The latest accounts we have are by the steamer Boress.